REMARKS

Reconsideration of this application is respectfully requested. Claims 1-3, 6, 10-13, 15-16, 19, and 23-25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Minne et al. (US 6950129 B1) in view of Yamada et al. (US 7046275 B1). Claims 4-5, 8-9, and 20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Minne in view of Yamada and further in view of Matsuura et al. (US 20010030773 A1). Claims 7, 14, and 22 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Minne in view of Yamada and further in view of Culp. Claims 17 and 21 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Minne in view of Yamada and further in view of Haas et al. (US 20040012810 A1). Claim 18 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Minne in view of Yamada and further in view of Tanaka et al. (US 20030001959 A1).

Claims 1, 11, and 15 have been amended.

Claims 1-3, 6, 10-13, 15-16, 19, and 23-25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Minne in view of Yamada. Applicant's traverse.

Amended Claim 1 includes the following limitations.

1. A method, comprising:

limiting a one-time-use digital <u>video</u> camera having a digital storage medium for a single use cycle;

configuring a digital storage medium to store in a digital form captured video footage including <u>a sequence of</u> video images <u>capturing motion</u> recorded by a digital video image sensor and sound data recorded by a digital audio sensor;

configuring a microphone to capture sound corresponding to the recorded video images and to supply the captured sound to the digital audio sensor, where both the recorded images and the captured sound are combined into the single captured video footage file;

configuring a video compression component to compress a size of the captured video footage file;

. . .

configuring a digital viewfinder having a display to present to a user the images in a target area to be taken on that display and then the images are recorded in the non-volatile digital storage medium;

configuring the digital viewfinder having the display to play back the captured video footage file on the display to the user; . . .

The Office Action states: Minne discloses a method, comprising: limiting a one-time-use digital video camera having a digital storage medium for a single use cycle; configuring a digital storage medium to store in a digital form captured video footage including video images and sound data, where both the recorded images and the captured sound are combined into the captured video footage.

However, Minne actually discloses a one-time-use digital still camera with an optional mode of operation for merely capturing/recording the images and audio parts associated with the video footage as data. Like most still camera's, Minne is not really designed to cater to actual video format features. Yamada, similarly discloses a digital still camera that has an optional mode of operation for merely capturing/recording video

images. Neither reference teaches or suggests in combination an actual one-time-use digital video camera having components to capture, combine into a video format, compress, and view the digital video footage file.

Accordingly, Minne fails to disclose anything about combining the recorded images and the captured sound into captured video footage. The only thing Minne discloses about recording sound is that "the digital camera can record sound associated with those captured images" (Minne, column 4, lines 19-20) and that "a microphone is utilized for receiving a sound signal associated with a captured image" (Minne, column 6, lines 15-16). Minne merely discloses that the digital still camera has optional modes, including video with sound mode (See. col. 4, ll. 43-48; col. 6, ll. 9-20, 46-61; FIG. 6). In Minne, the video and sound are recorded separately and are never expressly combined in a single video footage file. Minne does not disclose, suggest, or teach how the recorded sound is stored, much less combining and/or processing the recorded sound with the video image to create a single video footage file for storage.

Applicants also assert that Yamada is completely silent regarding combining the recorded images and the captured sound into a single captured video footage file.

Accordingly, Claim 1 states "where both the recorded images and the captured sound are combined into the single captured video footage file." Both references in combination fail to teach or suggest this limitation.

Applicants also traverse the office action's assertion that Minne discloses a digital view finder having a display to present images. Minne includes a display (control display 30). However, Minne defines the control display 30 as providing "output parameters and features." This is quite different from the "digital viewfinder having a

display to present images on that display." Minne fails to disclose a digital viewfinder having a display to <u>present to</u> a user the images in a target area to be taken <u>on that display</u>. Additionally, Minne fails to disclose anything about the still digital camera being configured to allow the video footage to be played back on the display of the camera's digital view finder.

Applicants also assert that Yamada is completely silent regarding a digital viewfinder having a display to present images on that display and view video footage play back on the display.

Accordingly, Claim 1 states "configuring a digital viewfinder having <u>a display to present to a user the images in a target area to be taken on that display . . .</u> and configuring the digital viewfinder having the display to <u>play back the captured video footage file on the display</u> to the user." Both references in combination fail to teach or suggest either of these limitations.

Next, neither Minne or Yamada discuss compressing the combined digital audio and images in the single video footage file. Minne and Yamada were built and teach digital still camera not a true one time use digital video camera. Minne and Yamada don't have resident algorithms, such as MPEG, in the camera to compress the video and audio data in the video footage file. In fact, Yamada specifically teaches away from this concept and explicitly states its recorded digital data is compressed with JPEG, which is a digital still image compression standard. Yamada states:

The digital signal processing circuit 6 separates the digital image data, which is input thereto from the A/D converter 5, into color-difference data and luminance data, and then performs various processes on the separated data including processes for

correcting and compression/decompression. The compression/decompression circuit 7 compresses the image data with, e.g., an orthogonal transformation and a Huffman encoding, and then decompresses the image data with, e.g., a corresponding Huffman decoding and an inverse orthogonal transformation, e.g., in conformity with the <u>Joint Photographic Expert Group (JPEG) standard</u>. (Yamada Col. X Lns. xx)

Accordingly, Claim 1 states "configuring a video compression component to <u>compress a size of the captured video footage file</u>." Both references in combination fail to teach or suggest this limitation as well.

As is readily apparent from the above deficiencies in the disclosures of Minne and Yamada, a digital <u>video camera</u> has many different components and user expectations than does a digital <u>still camera</u> device with some feigned optional video feature. Accordingly, neither Minne and Yamada teach or suggest a one time use digital video camera nor would these digital still cameras suggest this concept in combination with a multiple use digital video camera.

In addition, applicants traverse the rejection of claim 10. Claim 10 states:

10. The method of claim 1, wherein a limiting use component contained within the one time use camera restricts the use of the one-time-use digital video camera for a single use cycle and the limiting use component is the digital storage medium located inside the digital video camera in an area inaccessable to the user, wherein the digital storage medium is capable of capturing video footage until the digital storage medium is full but the digital storage medium being located inside the digital video camera and in

an area inaccessable to the user forces retrieval of the captured video footage to *only* be obtainable through the communication port.

Claim 10 forces the retrieval of the captured video footage to *only* be obtainable through the communication port. As pointed out by the examiner in rejecting claim 10, the memory cards storing the digital data are removable and the digital data can retrieve information this manner. The video footage is not forced to be exported out the communication port. Accordingly, both references in combination fail to teach or suggest this limitation as well.

Conclusion

It is respectfully submitted that in view of the amendments and remarks set forth herein, the rejections and objections have been overcome. A petition for an extension of time is submitted with this amendment. An Information Disclosure Statement is also submitted with this amendment. Applicants reserve all rights with respect to the application of the doctrine equivalents. If there are any additional charges, please charge them to our Deposit Account No. 50-2191. Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

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